

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

NO. 82.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

## The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broke up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather as aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c. The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type. Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum. Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

## SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

## PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE  
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

## JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,  
FOR SALE  
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

## BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
2 vols. Price \$10.00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,  
1 vol. Price \$5.00

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1 vol. Price \$3.00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,  
&c., by JONES C. HANSON,  
1 vol. Price \$3.00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,  
Pamphlet form. Price \$1.00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,  
1 vol. Price \$3.00

BLANKS. Price \$1 per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS.  
Price 50cts. per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.  
Price 80cts. per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, of Branch Bank of Kentucky,  
at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.

Price 75cts. per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price \$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

### CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, offices Short street, Lexington.

TIOS. B. MONROE, JR.,  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&t&w3.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Mr. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office. Jan 4, 1860-w&t&w3.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, renders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansions House, 2nd door from corner. [Aug. 28, 1860-w&t&w3.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Lime-stone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1860-w&t&w3.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business committed to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-w&t&w3.

L. W. MACEY.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 24, 1861.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks, -

No deduction for voluntary absence.

July 24, 1861-w&t&w3.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

(SUCCESSION TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.

College, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail. [July 13, 1860-w&t&w3.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House. [Jan. 23, 1861-w&t&w3.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. Jan. 3, 1859-w&t&w3.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House. [Jan. 23, 1861-w&t&w3.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge. Jan. 3, 1859-w&t&w3.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street. Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues his Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Henry H. H. in his office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

Office at his residence on Main street. Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

NATIONAL EGGEL,

Corner Main and Fourth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

\$1.50 PER DAY.

Aug. 16, 1861. T. A. HARROW, Prop'r.

Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., for Christmas and New Year.

GRAY & TODD have now on hand the largest assortment of

Cake, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c.,

Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of Cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell.

BLANKS. BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 2, 1860-w&t&w3.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec1] GRAY & TODD'S.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

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## THE COMMONWEALTH.

(From the London American.)  
A Wide Awake American before an English Audience—Bold and Timely Speech.

The reflecting men of England are concentrating their thoughts on the American question; all classes discuss it, and it is the general theme of conversation wherever men gather together. Each newspaper has its leaders, and each member of Parliament has his line at the "Bubble bursting Republic of the West." At a dinner given by Henry Wood, Esq., the large anchor and chain manufacturer of Birkenhead, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, this all-absorbing subject, the American question, was the feature of the entertainment. Our Consul, Mr. Morse, made a most eloquent speech. Mr. Bell, the builder of the Warrior, Mr. Gladstone, and a distinguished gentleman from Georgia, who recently left that State for his Union sentiments, and several other gentlemen joined in the animated debate between the English, the Scotch, and the Americans. Mr. George Francis Train, whose strong Union sentiments have so often been recorded in these columns, created some excitement by his attack on England's unmanly course in this ungodly rebellion, and some of his strictures were emphatically denied by some of the gentlemen present—the chairman especially—who asserted that he knew there was the most friendly feeling in this country toward America.

Some extracts from Mr. Train's speech will show the warmth of this debate.

Mr. Chairman—You are an old friend of mine, and knowing me so well, I am surprised that you call me up on street railways when the American question is on the table. (Hear.) I admit I am good for a speech on that or any other topic, but to-night I intend to sink the shop and talk the Senate chamber—suffice it to know that my success is complete. (Hear and cheers.) I have run the gauntlet, with all kinds of weapons aimed at me, but have passed the Manassas Gap of English conservatism and introduced a carriage for the people—(cheers)—with colors flying and lots of money still in the treasury. (Hear and laughter.) But no more of that, let me talk on America. I thank you, Mr. Wood, and you, gentlemen, for your good wishes for peace, but we want no peace. You say England is with us, I know that she is against us, and has been from the first. (No, no.) I say yes, and the question is, how much plain talking can you stand from a man who loves his wife, his children and his God, but who loves his country more than all—(loud cheers)—for a man without a country is unworthy of wife and children, and poor God-forsaken devil, he had better die—(hear, hear)—and this, gentlemen, is what England has recommended. (No.)

England's neutrality has already cost five thousand lives. She has made a great mistake, and three months hence she will acknowledge it. Will you let me speak my mind? (Yes.) Now, I beg of you, gentlemen, not to get excited when I tell you a few startling facts to prove how unwise, how ungenerous, how dangerous has been England's so-called neutrality on the American question. (Hear and cheers.)

England's sympathies are with, and have been with the South, not out of hate to the North, but because she wished to see us break in two. (No.) When a man is very ill it is, to say the least of it, bad taste to go and order all your mourning, for perhaps he may get well again, and how surprised he would be to see the notices of his death which were prepared. England's neutrality consists in standing on the platform and cheering the rebels on. Read the Secession organs of the country. Secession organs, did I say? There are no others save the Daily News, the Star, the Liverpool Post, and two or three more journals—the rest all have flags flying and cannons booming to stimulate treason to murder. The press leads the way. The Cabinet would declare war at once if it dared; and I am not sure but what the Mexican intervention is war in disguise. Read the speeches of members of Parliament to their constituents. You find them Secession on the backbone. Is there any question about Lindsay's language, or Captain Jarvis, or Bulwer Lytton? I like Bulwer for his frankness and his honesty. He talks as he thinks, and says he hopes the country will not only break up in two, but in four pieces! It is already too powerful, and its growth should be checked. England's neutrality consists in giving all her sympathy to the rebels. Suppose you and I, Mr. Chairman, were friends of forty years acquaintance, and some night on the highway a burglar tries to assassinate you after having stolen your money, would you not think it almost out of the pale of humanity in this civilized age to have me cheer the thief on in his bloody work? (Chairman—it is not a fair analogy.) Analogy or not, that is England's position to day toward America. (No, no.) Ere many months you may have revolution in this garden island—the revolution that arises from a starving population—for there are unmistakable signs of a corn famine in Ireland and a cotton famine in England? Suppose such to happen, and class should be arrayed against class, would you not think it dastardly for America to join the rebels, and cry lustily for the destruction of this proud nation, as England is continuing to cry for America's ruin. (Hear, hear, and no.)

Here are the facts I wish to make known. The South has always been the enemy of England, as the North has been her friend. (Hear, and true.) Every act of hostility has emanated from that quarter. Look along our history's page. What was the non-intercourse act previous to the last war but a Southern institution? Was not the embargo act and the War of 1812 itself a Southern institution? The whole North was against it, and the Hartford conventionites, to this day, are subjects of derision by the Southerners for the sympathy New England showed for Old England. (Hear, and cheers.) What was the high tariff act, the twenty-five cents a yard duty on cotton, of 1816, but a Southern institution? All New England voted against Mr. Calhoun's American system. It was the same in 1820 and 1824; but the South having passed their high tariff, the North showed its enterprise by putting up cotton mills, and it was not for some years after (1828) that the North voted for protection. Then Mr. Calhoun, 1832, wanted to kill the bantling he had created in 1816, and because he could not succeed, started his hell-born nullification cry, which was so summarily stopped by General Jackson. What was the Mexican war but a Southern institution to get new slave lands? What were the filibustering expeditions against Cuba but Southern institutions? Where did Lopez hint from? where Walker? Where did Lynch law? the Bowie knife, and the duelists originate but in the South? Is not repudiation purely a Southern institution? Who was it that showed their sympathies

against England in the Russian war but the entire Democratic party, which for forty years has been a Southern institution? The Whigs were with England, but the Democrats cheered the Russian arms. These are all Southern institutions, and certainly negro slavery is not an institution of the North. Where, then, does England find food for sympathy with the damned traitors in this hell-born conspiracy? Was it the North or South who sent the contributions to Ireland in their distress? (Hear, hear.) Was it the North or South who put the flags at half-mast on the death of Havelock? (cheers.) and tell me, gentlemen, who received the son of your Queen with open arms, but the proud children of our northern country? Boiling over with good will to England, we took the Prince and embraced him, because we loved this old land and its mighty associations. (Cheers.) We loved to mix our history and lose it even in our country? (Hear, hear and laughter.) England has slept in the middle of the bed long enough! (Loud laughter.) The times are changing. The speech on the horizon is already bigger than an ox cart. (Laughter.) The fires of free opinions have been sweltering in Europe for nearly fifteen years. Poor Poland is in sackcloth and ashes! Hungary sleeps awakingly, and will shortly spring upon the enemy's camp, when Caprera's chief will land in Venice. France groans under a disordered commerce and a diseased finance. Europe has enough to look after without troubling herself with America. Let America lock her gates for a while—economize—buy no foreign fabrics—live within herself—manufacture her own cotton, and take the profit we have so long given to England. Our strength is shown by this contest. Six hours of such rebellion would have changed a dynasty in France; six days in Austria, or Prussia, or Spain. Six weeks without a Ministry would capsize the English Constitution, but after six months of preparation America begins to show her strength.

It was a clever move of the President in this great national game of chess, to give up Fort Sumter—always give a castle to checkmate your opponent. (Hear, hear.) The Cabinet have done nobly. Seward upheld our foreign relations, and proved himself the man we knew he was. So has Chase; and Welles, with his five hundred ships of war, armed to the teeth; and Cameron, too, with his half a million of fighting men. (Hear, and cheers.) I don't believe the reports of corruption in the departments; they are circulated by rebel spies and enemies of the country. I have faith in Seward, and Cameron, and Welles, and Chase, and know the President is an honest man. (Clouds break.) I like the strong measures of the Administration. It times like these, one cannot do things too firmly. Act first, and apologize afterward—strain a point in the Constitution, if necessary, to save a nation—over with the spies—down with the traitorous women—down with the vile lords who infest the country with their treason—incardinate Fort Lafayette with the best bones of the land, if they have crystallized into patricides. The civil power is nothing when a country is to be saved. Give us martial law—overboard with Haines' Corpus Act, and command obedience with the sword and the gallows. Yes, gentlemen, to put down treason I would put on the thumbscrew. Out with the guillotine—raise the inquisition and enforce the law, at whatever cost of money or men. Break up the printing press—shut the mouth that dares to breathe against the "Army of the Constitution." Who thinks of sniveling brush and comb, sponge and towel, when the house is in flames? Who stops or overcoat and carpet-sack when the ship is in the breakers? Who thinks of wearing white kids when shells are exploding in the drawing room? Let the Administration save the nation and overlook any little thing that may have been omitted. (Hear, hear.)

Christians hate Iscariot, Romans despise Catiline, Americans loathe the name of Arnold. So will the Southern pirate chieftains in their exile be marked with contempt by the patriots of the Constitution! Separation is impossible! Annihilation absurd! Who ever heard of twenty millions being annihilated? America must change her policy; be more republican, (laughter,) less aristocratic, overcome our modesty, and not be too religious about forms. America fights with her own men—our soldiers go to battle for glory, law, liberty—Europeans fight for pay. Ours is a volunteer army, we have no Hessians or hired battalions.

Our thirty million loan, so readily taken by our people, is nothing to what we can do. England spends that sum every year on army and navy. The days of Perry, and Decatur, and Paul Jones are to be revived. The facts are all—a new set of tactics—take Hatteras! Send back the North Carolina troops! telegraphs the Governor. Take Savannah! Send back the Georgia regiments! telegraphs the general in command to Beauregard. Take New Orleans! Send back the Louisiana contingent, and shortly Beauregard is left high and dry without an army, having reduced Virginia to a desert, like a vineyard destroyed by locusts. Where is Beauregard?—alone, uncared for, forgotten. Where is Davis?—ill in mind, ill in body, the shattered frame battling with the diseased brain and the seared conscience. The North flourishes amid the clash of arms—stocks rising, bullion increasing, ships launching, factories building, corn shipping, while the South is paralyzed, and England and the world wondering where it is all to end. Why do consuls droop day after day unless there is some terrible secret in Downing street? Why does France borrow two millions on the Bank of England unless France is about to lead an army somewhere? Verify the times are changing, and it may turn out that America is not only the richest country, but possesses one-half the common sense, three-fourths the enterprise, and seven-eighths the beauty of the world. (Laughter and loud applause.)

No man dared to speak out until the Russian Ambassador arrived. I indorse every word of Cassius M. Clay, and wish all our representatives were equally national! I say I welcome our new Consul, and give him a cordial shake of the hand over his brave, bold words for the land I love and you, too, my eloquent friend from Georgia—whose name shall not go into the papers, for I would not have my children who remain in the State suffer for your love of the Union—too, we welcome for your honest defense of the Union. You have astonished me by your graphic description of affairs in the South. I knew it must be so; I knew that the Southern country was full of Union men, who will spring around the flag the moment our forces land in Savannah! (Yes, and cheers.) Secession in your part of the country is fashionable; no wonder the fair Southern ladies are enraged; for all their erinolite was used long ago, and they do not make it in the South. (Laughter.) How can they be out of fashion? They believed that Mrs. Davis would hold levees in Washington; they believed that Mr. Walker would raise the traitor's flag on the capitol; but when the truth breaks upon them, what a sensation of shame awaits them; for it must be a terrible thing to realize that they have been the wives and daughters and sisters who have made red so many battle fields. It looks to me, I am very sorry to say, as though the rebellion was nearly dead—the war nearly over. (Oh.) I want it to last another year. (Oh, and no.) I want Europe and England to know us better, and another year's war will best explain our strength. I have a policy of my own. Away with free trade these disengaged days. Let England have her own laws and let America have hers. You may not agree with me—few people do—(laughter)—but nevertheless I have opinions, and will express them, even if the distinguished archangel who got put out of Court on a memorable occasion had his carriage at the door. (Cheers and laughter.) Here is my platform: Take Japan and China for a model; that is, live a few years by ourselves; (cheers,) elope and pay duty on our cotton and tobacco, and double the Morrill tariff. (Oh, and no, no.) Destroy the port of Charleston—make a Schloss of its forts and block up its channels and give Beaufort or Savannah all its commerce. Partition the State and ink it over her name out of the map. (Hear.) Build the Pacific railroad and establish a line of swift steamers between San Francisco and China. Make New York the stock market of the world. Establish military schools, have a decent army—it looks respectable when you want a review. (Laughter.) Augment the navy, and give Spain a Iaamer for her ships. (Nov. 27, 1861—2pm.) F. D. REDDISH.

## Georgetown Stage Line!

S. WOLVERTON has permanently established

### DAILY LINE OF STAGES

From Frankfort to Georgetown. Stages leave Frankfort at 10½ o'clock A. M., and reach Georgetown at 12 o'clock M. Fare \$1—25 cents cheaper than by any other route.

Office at GRAHAM'S STABLE, opposite Capital Hotel. (Nov. 30, 1861—tf.)

### F. D. REDDISH'S

### New Tailoring Establishment.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by J. W. Vassus, on Main Street, opposite Gay & Todd's Store, I intend to carry on the Tailoring business in its various branches. I have secured the services of practical assistants, and I assure that satisfaction will be given. A share of public patronage is conceded.

Nov. 27, 1861—2pm. F. D. REDDISH.

### LOST!

ON Saturday afternoon a FINE LACE HANKIE, belonging to a lady. It was lost between the residences of Mr. Bibb and Mr. Gaines. The finder will be kind enough to return it to the State of T. S. & J. P. Page. Nov. 27, 1861.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER-TERM EXPIRES IN 1863.

Boyle, Casey, and Adair—T. T. Alexander—W. T. Anthony—C. Underland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—F. Athap McClure—Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles G. Babbins—Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. Cissell—Floyd, Johnson, Morgan, and Pike—A. L. Davidson—Henry Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. De Haven—Madison and Garrard—George Denny—Whitley, Labell, Knox, and Rockcastle—Wm. C. Gillis—Christian and Todd—R. E. Glenn—Calloway, Trigg, and Marshall—John L. Irvin—Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—Samuel H. Jenkins—McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—J. M. Johnson—Harrison and Bracken—T. F. Marshall—Jefferson Co., and 7th and 8th wards of City—C. D. Pennebaker—Bourbon and Bath—John A. Pratt—Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. Ross—Six Wards City Louisville—Jas. Speed—Hart, Green, and Taylor—Clairborn J. Walton.

SENATORS ELECTED IN 1861.

Daviss, McLean and Henderson—Wm. Anthony.

Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker—Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock and Edmonson—John B. Bruner—Clarkes and Madison—James H. G. Bush—Wayne, Pulaski and Clinton, M. P. Buster—Montgomery, Powell, Estill, Owsley and Jackson—Walter Chiles—Kenton—John F. Fisk—Clay, Perry, Breathitt, Letcher and Harlan—Theophilus T. Garrard—City of Louisville—James Speed to supply vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. H. Rousseeu—Woodford, Franklin and Anderson—J. Kemp Goodloe—Greenup, Lawrence, Boyd and Carter—W. C. Orier—Owen, Carroll and Trimble—A. P. Grover—Mason and Lewis—Martin P. Marshall—Ohio, Butler and Muhlenburg—H. D. McHenry—Larue, Nelson and Spencer—W. B. Read—Fayette and Scott—James F. Robinson—Washington, Marion, and Taylor—Ben Spalding—Shelby, Henry and Oldham—Walter C. Whitaker—Jessamine, Boyle and Mercer—Charles T. Worthington.

REPRESENTATIVES.

UNION MEN.

Adair—F. J. Rigney—Allen—J. W. Hester—Bracken—F. L. Cleveland—Butler and Edmonson—L. J. Proctor—Bath—V. E. Young—Breckinridge—Alf. Allen—Bourbon—B. J. Clay—Boone—James Calvert—Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns—Boyle—W. C. Anderson—Bullitt—W. J. Headley—Clay—A. T. White—Crittenden—John W. Blue—Carter and Rowan—Stephen J. England—Clinton and Cumberland—Otho Miller—Christian—Geo. Poindexter—Campbell—G. P. Webster and Cyrus Campbell—Clarke—Jno. B. Huston—Daviss—Geo. H. Yearian—Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtis—Franklin—R. C. Anderson—Fayette—R. A. Buckner—Fleming—L. W. Andrew—Grant—Wm. S. Rankin—Garrard—Alexander Lusk—Green—D. P. Meare—Grayson—Wm. L. Conklin—Hopkins—Dr. John Ray—Hart—P. L. Marx—Harlan and Perry—Harrison S. Powell—Hardin—B. R. Young—Henry—J. Press Sparks—Henderson—Milton Young—Jefferson—Jno. H. Harney—Jessamine—Geo. S. Shanks—Knox—Jas. W. Anderson—Kenton—Jno. W. Finnell and G. Clay—Smith—Louisville City—J. C. Beaman, N. Wolfe—Tevia, W. P. Boone—Laurel and Rockcastle—E. B. Bacheller—Larue—N. A. Kapier—Lewis—G. M. Thomas—Lincoln—John C. Cooper—Mende—Dr. Thos. W. Owings—Metcalfe—

McLean—Henry Griffith—Muhlenburg—Jos. Ricketts—Mercer—Elijah Gahbhart—Marion—J. R. Thomas—Mason—Harrison Taylor and M. Smith—Montgomery and Powell—Thos. Turner—Monroe—Daniel E. Downing—Madison—C. F. Burnam—Nicholas—J. W. Campbell—Oidham—R. T. Jacobs—Ohio—Remus Gibson—Pendleton—W. A. Brann—Pulaski—Thos. Z. Morrow—Russell and Casey—J. M. C. Liseby—Shelby—Jno. C. Cochran—Spencer—Robert Cochran—Simpson—J. M. Henry—Taylor—Joseph H. Chandler—Todd—Urban C. Kennedy—Woodford—Zeb. Ward—Warren—J. R. Underwood—Wayne—J. S. Vanwinkle—Whitley—Hugh F. Finley—Washington—

SOUTHERN MEN.

Anderson—Vincent Ashe—Breckinridge and Magoffin—J. Gardner—Barren—John S. Barlow—Ballard—Wm. M. Coffey—Calloway—Daniel Mathewson—Caldwell—W. H. Edmunds—Carroll—J. C. Lindsey—Floyd and Johnson—Jno. M. Elliott—Gillatin—A. B. Chambers—Graves—A. R. Bon—Hancock—W. P. D. Bush—Harrison—Lucius Desha—Hickman and Fulton—G. W. Silvertooth—Lyon and Livingston—G. R. Merritt—Logan—Geo. W. Ewing—Marshall—J. C. Gilbert—Morgan and W. G. M. Hampton—McGrae—John Q. A. King—Nelson—F. G. Murphy—Owen—L. F. Burns—Pike and Letcher—David May—Scott—Wm. Johnson—Trimble—T. M. Garratt—Trigg—John W. Gaines—Union—R. S. Spalding—

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements.

## SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!

—A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

### AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD, THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD, THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD, THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD, THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it; it will never show when put together.

IT WILL MEND BONE,

Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it

THE COMMONWEALTH.  
FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

SENATOR PRALL'S SPEECH.—We will publish the able and eloquent speech of Senator Prall in our paper to-morrow. Gentlemen who wish extra copies of our paper containing it, will please leave their orders at our office by 3 o'clock to-day, or give them to our reporter in the House and Senate.

ADDITIONAL NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—Adjutant General Hillhouse has at last issued the anticipated order for the organization of an additional number of volunteers in New York. Under this order each regiment of infantry will consist of ten companies of a minimum aggregate of 83 men, or a maximum aggregate of 101 men. Each regiment of cavalry will consist of three battalions, each battalion of two squadrons, and each squadron of two companies. The companies will have a minimum aggregate of 70 men, or a maximum aggregate of 95 men. Each regiment will be accompanied by eight or twelve batteries of artillery, each battery to consist of a minimum aggregate of 80 men, or a maximum aggregate of 156 men, and the pay of the officers and men will commence immediately after they are mustered into the service of the United States.

The Canadian papers are beginning to understand the belligerent right of search. The Toronto Globe confesses that we have international law on our side, and the Montreal Gazette, referring to the hasty condemnation by other Toronto papers of the capture of Mason and Slidell, says:

Of course it was supreme nonsense to deny the existence of the belligerent right of search of neutral vessels. Great Britain has been the foremost to assert it of all the nations of the world.

GALLANTRY BADLY REWARDED.—Lieutenant Fairfax, who boarded the Trent to capture Mason and Slidell, is a Virginian, and a connection of Mason by marriage. His duty was, therefore, a little unpleasant, but he executed it with great promptness, though he says the ladies of the party were under great excitement. How this excitement was manifested he does not tell. The Boston Transcript, however, makes up for the deficiency. It says: that one young lady, a member of Mr. Slidell's family, went so far as to scold him severely, and finally dealt him a severe blow in the face.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, from a Select Committee, reported a bill to amend the general election laws, which was referred to the Judiciary committee. The bill reads as follows:

Whereas, From the progress of the present rebellion in the so-called seceded States, it is indispensable to hereafter enforce loyalty to the Government of the United States, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1. That after the first day of May next, 1861, where any voter, at any general or State election held for any office authorized by either the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, or any law pursuant to either, shall be challenged (by one or more persons, or any of the officers so conducting said election,) for entertaining, writing, or expressing disloyal sentiments, he shall not be permitted to vote; nor shall the same be recorded until he shall take the following oath, to be administered by any one of the officers conducting the election, viz: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as he may prefer,) and without any mental reservation, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, and faithfully observe all laws passed pursuant to each, so long as they remain in force—be faithful and true to each respectively—my first allegiance to the United States, and my subordinate allegiance to this State; and that since the first day of March, 1861, I have not borne arms or aided in levying war against the United States or this State, enlisted or advised the enlistment of any person for service in the so-called Confederate States army, nor furnished any goods or articles denominated 'contraband of war,' to the citizens or army, or any portion of the Confederate States army;" which shall be duly noted in the poll-book.

2. And wherever any voter shall willfully and falsely take the foregoing prescribed oaths at any such election, he shall, on an indictment and conviction therefor, be fined \$500, and stand committed until paid, or confined in the Penitentiary for one year, as the jury may determine of the modes of punishment.

3. No person shall hereafter act as an officer in conducting any of said elections, until he shall have first taken the same oath—the same to be noted, certified, and returned with the poll-books to the county clerk; and any officer of an election who shall receive, or record, or permit it to be done without his dissent noted on the poll-book, shall be fined \$50 each, on an indictment therefor.

4. Wherever any judicial or ministerial officers in this Commonwealth, and after the next general election, they having, on entering upon the duties of their respective offices, taken the oaths of office respectively, as required of them by the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, before so doing, (and which was intended to be faithfully observed by them whilst in office, as well as a true and faithful allegiance borne by them,) it shall appear that they have violated the spirit and intent of such oaths by speeches, or acts of any kind, in derogation of the same, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and subject them to indictment, and on conviction thereof, to a fine of \$500; (one half to the informer,) and to stand committed until paid; and the conviction thereof shall be ground for impeachment and removal from office, as prescribed by the Constitution.

We are requested by Capt. Louis Schweizer to return thanks on behalf of himself and company, to the citizens, and especially the ladies of Frankfort, for their kindness during their stay at Camp George D. Prentiss.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

IN SENATE

TUESDAY, Dec 3 1861

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev Jno N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of "an act for the benefit of the executor of Alvin G. Day," and also the adoption of "a resolution in regard to the election of Public Printer and Librarian."

BILLS REPORTED

Mr. ALEXANDER—County Courts—For the benefit of Wm. R. McFerran, presiding Judge of the Barren county court passed.

Same—From H. R. to authorize the holding of courts of claims in the counties where such courts were not held at the time fixed by law: passed.

Mr. DENNY—Education—For the benefit of Lewis A. Bradshaw, of Adair county: passed.

Mr. FIELD—Education—For the benefit of school district, No. 19, in Bullitt county: passed.

Mr. CHILES—Military Affairs—The H. R. resolution in relation to maps and surveys, with an amendment: which was adopted, and the resolution as amended concurred in.

Mr. GILLISS—Privileges and Elections—For the benefit of John Benton, of Montgomery county: passed.

RESOLUTIONS

Mr. CHILES offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire whether or not important retrenchments may be made in the State expenditure of the Public Printing department there, without detriment to the interests of the Commonwealth, and whether any other or further legislation is necessary on the subject; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a joint committee, to consist of the committees of the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the present disturbed financial condition of the country, particularly the relation of debtor and creditor; and that they report by bill or otherwise, adhering strictly to the provisions of the constitution.

Mr. READ offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals, Finchell and Day, be requested to report to this body, without delay, a detailed account of their transactions since they have been in office.

Also how many clerks they have respectively engaged in their respective departments, and at what salaries.

Mr. CHILES offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws making allowances to attorneys for the Commonwealth in the shape of tared fees and "perquisites" of office, and in lieu thereof to raise the salaries of such officers.

Mr. WALTON offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws making allowances to attorneys for the Commonwealth in the shape of tared fees and "perquisites" of office, and in lieu thereof to raise the salaries of such officers.

Mr. RANKIN—Judiciary—To amend the law in relation to bail: recommended to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. VANWINKLE—Judiciary—To establish certain holidays. [Days appointed by the public authorities for fasting and thanksgiving and 22d of February, made holidays, notes, &c. falling due on those days to be paid the day before] placed in the calendar.

Mr. BURNAM—Education—To amend an act, entitled an act amending the common school laws, defining the number of school days in a month. [Provisions of the Bill not to apply to the year 1861.] passed.

Same—For the benefit of school district, No. 31, in Rockcastle county: passed.

Same—For the benefit of school district No. 16, in Meade county: passed.

Same—For the benefit of district schools, &c. passed.

Same—Concerning common schools.

Mr. BUSH moved that the bill be ordered to be printed and made the special order for Saturday: rejected.

The bill was then amended and passed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—Military Affairs—A resolution authorizing the Military Board to issue, as soon as practicable, an additional blanket to each non-commissioned officer, private musician, farrier, blacksmith, and teamster of the Kentucky troops in the field.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following amendment:

If in the opinion of said Board it is necessary to the comfort of said soldier.

Mr. JUXTON off the following as a substitute for the resolution and amendment, which was rejected, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Military Board be authorized to issue an additional blanket to such non-commissioned officers, privates, musicians, farriers, blacksmiths and teamsters of the Kentucky troops in the field, as they may deem it necessary to be issued. Provided, That the proper officer of the several regiments shall at any time deem it necessary, and make a requisition on the Military Board therefor, which Board shall then fix the same.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of the administrator of Alvin G. Day, referred to the Judiciary committee.

A H. R. resolution to fix December 9th to elect a Public Printer and Librarian was adopted.

Mr. GROVER moved to strike out 9th, and insert 5th December: carried.

The resolution as amended, was then adopted.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and the leaves appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. DENNY—To amend an act amending the charter of the Richmond and Danville turnpike road company.

Mr. CHILES—For the benefit of David R. McKinney and others.

Mr. BRUNER—For the benefit of Thomas Atkinson.

Mr. DEHAVEN—To amend the law in relation to runaway slaves.

Mr. GROVER was added to the Finance committee, on motion of Mr. DEHAVEN.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY Dec 3 1861

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. Abbott of the Methodist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House, as corrected by the Speaker.

On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Clay, Griffith, J. W. Campbell, G. A. Prentiss, Kennedy and S. D. Smith.

On Banks—Messrs. Finchell, T. E. Ewing, Tevis, Hayes, Carter and Heet.

On Circuit Courts—Messrs. Thompson, L. C. Embry, G. C. Smith, A. L. Farn and Lindsey.

The SPEAKER appointed the following

Committee in accordance with the resolution offered by Mr. G. CLAY SMITH, to inquire into the cause of the vacant seats of members of the House, viz: Messrs. G. Clay, Smith, Harlan, Andrews, Burnam and Johnson.

On Codes of Practice—Messrs. Vanwinkle, Finn, Morrow, Turner and Ricketts.

On Corporate Institutions—Messrs. J. B. Cochran, Proctor, J. R. Thomas, Gilbert Beaman, Maxey and Henry.

On Courts of Justice—Messrs. G. M. Thomas, Finley, Burns, Chandler and Garrett.

On the Court of Appeals—Messrs. Tevis, L. C. R. Cochran, Cooper and Morrow.

On Education—Messrs. Burnam, Chambers, G. C. Smith, Lusk, G. M. Thomas, M. C. Anderson and Finley.

On Extravagance—Messrs. Bacheller, Blue, Burns, Hampton and Coffey.

On Experiments of the Board of Internal Improvement—Messrs. Cleveland, Poindexter, Brann, Calvert, Powell, Ray, and Rigney.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Wolfe, Huston, Harvey, Underwood, Tevis, Allen, Finney, Jacob, and Burns.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Yeaman, Sparks, Webster, Maxey, Clegg, Kaiper, and May.

On J. J. Dickey—Messrs. Andrews, Rankin, Huston, Vanwinkle, Ricketts, Tevis, and J. R. Thomas.

On the Library—Messrs. Van B. Young, Morrow, Coffee, Blue, and Ash.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Underwood, Burnam, W. C. Anderson, G. C. Smith, Jacob, Heady, and Murphy.

On the Penitentiary—Messrs. B. R. Young, Proctor, Miller, White, Chambers, and Edwards.

On Praying—Messrs. Ricketts, Webster, England Cooper, and John.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Ireland, Owings, Bacheller, R. Cochran, C. Campbell, Spalding, and Miller.

On Proprietary and Grievances—Messrs. Barron, R. Cochran, Chandler, Morrow, Henry, Garrett, and Gardner.

On Public Offices—Messrs. Edmunds, Gabhart and Powell.

On Religion—Messrs. Poindexter, Downing, Ash, Kennedy, and Mearns.

On Revised Statutes—Messrs. Huston, Heady, Sparks, Buel, and England.

On the Sinking Fund—Messrs. Allen, Clay, Van B. Young, M. Smith, Gibson, Chandler, and Blue.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Taylor, Johnson, Turner, M. Young, Shanks, Ward, and Conklin.

BILLS REPORTED

Mr. MORROW—Propositions and Grievances—To change the line between the counties of Barren and Allen: passed.

Mr. CHANDLER—Propositions and Grievances—For the benefit of John L. Cutliff, of Taylor county: passed.

Same—for the benefit of the sheriff of Taylor county referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—To abolish the office of President of the Board of Internal Improvement: asked to be discharged from the further consideration of said bill, adopted, and the bill was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Same—to authorize the sale of a portion of Senator's Revised Statutes: passed.

Same—to amend the Civil Code of Practice reported the same with the opinion of the committee that it ought not to pass.

The question being taken on ordering en bâti, it was moved money it has borrowed, and from what source, and what securities were pledged for the same.

2d. How much money it has expended, and for what purpose, and to whom paid?

3d. How many clerks it has employed, and at what salaries.

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Resolved by the Senate, That the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals, Finchell and Day, be requested to report to this body, without delay, a detailed account of their transactions since they have been in office.

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Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws making allowances to

# Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache

By the use of those Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They not gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price, 25 CENTS.

Advertisers should be addressed to  
HENRY C. SPALDING,  
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF  
Spalding's Cephalic Pills.  
Will Convince all who Suffer from  
HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 1, 1861.  
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of the money for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige.

Your obt' servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

FRANKFORT, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.  
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,  
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPALDING, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa.,  
January 15, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,  
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have sent one box of your Pills, and had them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Yours, respectfully,  
A. STOVER, P. M.,  
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show-cards of your Cephalic Pills, more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,  
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 45 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours,  
W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.  
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to  
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Botle. Price, 25 cents.

HENRY C. SPALDING,  
No. 45 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Academy for Instruction in Writing,  
Book keeping and Drawing.  
(On Merri Street, next to J. L. Sage's,)  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER.

PRESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and guardians that the strictest and kindest attention shall be uniformly given to those committed to his care.

TERMS:

For Writing—\$1 per month—5 lessons in the week, including all materials.

For Book-keeping—\$2 50 per month—6 lessons in the week. Books supplied by the pupil.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:

From 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 2 1/2 and 8 1/2 P. M.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, who may require his services.

James R. Watson, James M. Todd,  
H. G. Banta, W. H. Gray,  
Ben. F. Meek, Mary W. Todd,  
H. Rodman, Jas. R. Page,  
Nelson Alley, Jno. C. Bates,  
W. C. Sneed, Arabella Welch,  
John W. Pruitt, M. A. Gay,  
Geo. Wythe Lewis, T. N. Leadsey.

October 14, 1861-1f.

W. H. KEENE,  
Wholesale and retail Grocer and Dealer in all  
kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.  
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.  
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.

Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Upnes" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Wm. & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring credit, but will sell to prompt customers payable at least January, May, and September. Call and see me. [mar4 w & twf]

W. H. KEENE.

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS!

THE attention of Tax payers of Franklin County is respectfully called to the following circular:

TO THE SHERIFFS OF KENTUCKY.

The condition of the Treasury makes it necessary, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, that the revenue should be paid into the Treasury as early as possible, and that payments should be made whenever an amount sufficient to justify them shall have been collected. I therefore most earnestly call upon the sheriffs of the State to make their collections as early as possible, and to collect all the revenue of their respective counties at the earliest possible date, that the credit of the State may not suffer for the want of means to insure sales.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL, of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per gallon.

R. I. CRAWFORD, (formerly in the employ of Wm. F. Simrall,) will conduct the business of the House for me, and letters addressed to him or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt attention.

A. G. HODGES, Treasurer, Ang. 19, '01.

A Miami Valley Farm for Sale.

5 MILES north of Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 miles from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, 1 mile east of the Miami river and canal, on the south line of Montgomery county, Ohio. It contains 50 acres—12 acres woodland, in which is 300 sugar trees, and an excellent Spring. The land is in broken rich soil, better suited to orchard, good orchard of apple, peach, cherry, plum, &c.; good hedge fence, large frame, barn, wagon and corn house; good wells; turnpike roads in every direction. I will sell this very desirable property on five years time, two thousand dollars down, and give possession immediately if required. The buyer can more than make the annual payments off the farm. Title perfect. Sixty dollars per acre will buy it—it is worth eighty to a practical farmer. Good healthy and wealthy neighborhood. Whoever wants a model home under the "stars and stripes" can have one at a great bargain by calling on me on the premises, or addressing me very soon at Miami, Montgomery county, Ohio.

J. K. WOODS, M. D.

Oct. 15, 1861-31tw&2w.

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS!

THE attention of Tax payers of Franklin County is respectfully called to the following circular:

TO THE SHERIFFS OF KENTUCKY.

The condition of the Treasury makes it necessary, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, that the revenue should be paid into the Treasury as early as possible, and that payments should be made whenever an amount sufficient to justify them shall have been collected. I therefore most earnestly call upon the sheriffs of the State to make their collections as early as possible, and to collect all the revenue of their respective counties at the earliest possible date, that the credit of the State may not suffer for the want of means to insure sales.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL, of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per gallon.

R. I. CRAWFORD, (formerly in the employ of Wm. F. Simrall,) will conduct the business of the House for me, and letters addressed to him or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt attention.

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